

NEW YORK HERALD

Published by the NEW YORK HERALD COMPANY, 230 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y.
Telephone, WORTH 10,000.

Directors and officers: Frank A. Munsey, President; John W. Aldrich, Vice President; Wm. T. Dewart, Treasurer; R. H. Titherton, Secretary.

MAIL SUBSCRIPTION RATES: Yearly, \$12.00; Six Months, \$7.00; Three Months, \$4.00. Single Copies, 10 Cents.

Branch Offices for receipt of advertisements: 100 N. 10th St., New York, N. Y.

After the War Fraud Cases. Attorney-General DAUGHERTY began active prosecution of the so-called war fraud cases with a warrant issued for the arrest of J. L. Phillips.

The truth about such matters is that there is no politics in crookedness. Anybody mean enough to cheat his Government would just as lief do it under Republican colors as under Democratic colors.

Nevertheless, although Mr. Phillips may be entirely innocent of the acts alleged against him, and the New York Herald hopes he is, the Attorney-General's start with him makes a fortunate beginning.

Great New Southwestern Bridge. An important link in interstate communication in the Southwest was completed when the Fort Smith free bridge across the Arkansas River connecting Oklahoma and Arkansas at Fort Smith was opened and dedicated to public use a few days ago.

The bridge was planned ten years ago and more than \$1,000,000 was expended in building it. The length of the bridge over the river channel and its sandy banks is not much more than a mile, but the approaches added several miles on each side.

The entire structure from the end of Fort Smith's main business street to the high ground on the Oklahoma side represented about ten miles of construction.

The Arkansas River here, as in most of its course above Little Rock, is an uncertain stream. In the summer it is a tiny thread of water in miles of sand. In flood season it is a raging current covering the lowlands for miles.

highways in eastern Oklahoma and for roads coming across northern Arkansas, from the Arkansas Valley, Louisiana and western Arkansas. The new bridge is thus a link in the sequoyah trail roads running north and south in western Oklahoma and in the Albert Pike highway which extends from Hot Springs, Arkansas, to Colorado Springs, Colorado.

The crossing at Fort Smith in the past was effected on a toll bridge. Arkansas and Oklahoma deserve credit for furnishing as a substitute for this the magnificent new free bridge the opening of which to traffic they have just celebrated with much enthusiasm.

Up Goes the British Pound. British exchange yesterday crossed \$4.50. This means that it took \$4.50 of our money to buy an English pound, or, as it is technically known, a pound sterling, while on Saturday \$4.45 would buy the pound, and a week ago yesterday about \$4.45 would buy it.

On the settlements of hundreds of millions of dollars that are made annually between this country and Great Britain a difference of five cents to the pound runs up into millions of dollars against the Britons.

But this is as nothing compared with the not very remote period when the so-called pound sterling was at more than a 20 per cent. discount in American money. Then there was a difference of a dollar to the pound.

But, as THE NEW YORK HERALD months ago suggested was surely coming to pass, there has been a steady enhancement in the value of the English pound as expressed in American money. The pound sterling, in fact, is on the way to par—\$4.86.

The only secret about getting a nation's foreign exchange back to par when it has been heavily depreciated is for that nation to become able again to pay all its bills abroad and then to pay them. That was the answer after the war to the alarmists who thought all European currencies would have to be cut permanently to a new foreign exchange basis.

As there are numerous accusations of war contract and other irregularities against Democrats who are influential in their party and were prominent in the Wilson Administration the circumstance that the Department of Justice gives precedence to the case of a Republican politician over the cases of Democrats under similar charges ought to be a satisfactory answer to the bitterly partisan assertion of Democratic speeches in Congress and of Democratic articles in newspapers that the only interest the Department of Justice could be induced to take in war frauds was where Democrats were involved.

The truth about such matters is that there is no politics in crookedness. Anybody mean enough to cheat his Government would just as lief do it under Republican colors as under Democratic colors. The important thing for the Government and for the country is not that justice should fix the stamp of any party upon wrongdoing but that it should go after the wrongdoer, whatever his party and whatever the party in control of the national Administration.

No honest man cares what brand of politics a crook wears. Everybody jealous for the interest of the country and for the reputation of the Government wants the crook that defrauds the Government to be punished as a plain crook.

The best way to prevent them is by rigid enforcement of traffic regulations and education of the public in common sense methods of self-preservation similar to those employed on the railroads.

A Firm Hand in Ulster. The British Government is now doing in Ulster what it might well have started weeks ago. That it hesitated to use its own troops to quell the disorder in the north of Ireland was probably due to the supposed delicacy of the case; but there is no delicacy about murder.

The so-called republicans with whom the British troops had a small battle on Sunday are unlikely to stay and face impossible odds. They have no real backing, political or moral. They are guerrillas or plain gunmen. Those who have been fighting as military will return to the Free State territory and become a problem for COLLINS and GRIFFITH. The others, those who have been sniping in the Belfast region, will disappear or be hunted down.

There are, of course, two handles to the Ulster tug, and the British should take hold of both. Murders have been done by both sides in the north. The latest official figures indicated that there had been more Catholic victims than Protestant in this war of racial and religious hatred. The Nationalist residents of Ulster have not received the protection they should have, probably because the Craig Government was physically unable to shield them from harm. Now they will naturally look to the British forces for help.

Ulster should be swept clean of all outlaws of whatever faction.

Lenine. The various rumors regarding the health of NIKOLAI LENINE have at last been succeeded by the fact that he has had a stroke of apoplexy. His condition is still serious, although his doctors report that he is "on the road to full recovery." That road, in the case of men inclined to the apoplectic habit, is not always smooth.

Naturally the doctors have prescribed absolute rest for the Russian dictator; but how can there be absolute rest of mind—the thing most needed in cases of this kind—for a man whose political fortune is always in the balance?

It was four years ago last November that LENINE, as the leader of the Bolsheviks, overthrew the Kerensky Government and established the so-called dictatorship of the proletariat. The years must have been years of strain on LENINE, even if, as some of his critics say, he enjoys the annihilation of society rather than its reform.

LENINE is only 52 years old, but he has had a wearing life. Most of it, since he was a boy, has been spent in the dissemination of socialistic and communistic propaganda. All the political nostrums he advocated in outmarrying MARX he had a chance to try on millions of people in a huge and helpless land. Of course he failed. The last year has seen him, the bitterest foe of opportunism in the old days, resorting to that very opportunism in an effort to keep Russia from being turned into a waste of corpses. He, the enemy of capitalism, has been obliged to turn to the capitalist system to keep going.

This dictator is not a wise man, but he is shrewd. Some, forgetting LLOYD GEORGE, call LENINE the ablest politician in the world. He is able to the extent that he is still in power over 140,000,000 of wretched, ignorant people. But he is a failure to the extent that he has been unable to make respectable contact with the outer world, let alone convince that world of the feasibility of a permanent Bolshevik government. After nearly five years of LENINE's régime is thought of, at least in this country, as something temporary as well as unfortunate.

But LENINE has been a man of force. Now, if illness has so afflicted him as to leave him broken or by way of passing, that personal force will dwindle. Without LENINE's driving power the future of the Soviet Government, a Lenine creation, is something to speculate upon. After LENINE will it be TITCHERIN or THOTZY or the Deluge? Or will Russia wake from the long nightmare of communism?

ment was added to the Constitution of the United States outlawing his calling and he never got word of the startling fact.

This makes rather a large draft of credulity for which Mr. Hours asks acceptance. But why may it not be honored, even though the plea of ignorance of the law be of no avail in court? The abyssal depths of oblivion to all that passes in the outer world in which some dwellers in mountain recesses live have never been fully sounded. Why may not Smokehole be among the deepest and darkest of them? Corporal BUNKER, who led the West Virginia State policemen in the raid that woke up HENRY HOURS, is authority for the statement that the episode means a new departure in the district. Smokehole is to be educated, peaceably if possible, by force if necessary. That is the edict of the West Virginia authorities.

But there are other Smokeholes. Many of them, tucked away in secluded mountain nooks, are reservoirs of as fine specimens of American manhood of the sound old Revolutionary stock as are to be found between the two oceans. They will be unearthed and enlightened some day. And that day cannot come too soon. Their country needs their men and women.

A Panhandle Coal Merger. The proposed merger of all the important independent mines and coal lands in the great bituminous fields known as the Panhandle region is a step toward the solution of the national coal problem, but only a step.

Consolidation of the properties in that district will enable the new corporation to reduce costs and otherwise achieve economic benefits. To a certain extent the amalgamated mines could standardize their selling prices by standardizing their mining costs, making the fat mines within the combination help to carry the lean. But there would be very little chance of them taking these savings out of the price, with other mining districts working on the present basis of a selling price to meet the producing costs of the poor mines.

If the benefits of the Panhandle consolidation did go to the consumers of its coal, that change, applying only to the single locality, vast though its coal acreage be, would not solve the national problem of how to get the whole country's needed supply out of the ground without permitting for the poor mines a living coal price that becomes a gold mine price for the rich mines.

So long as hundreds of millions of tons of coal were mined outside of the Panhandle district on the basis of a selling price that would let the poor mines stay in business, the economic advantage of the Panhandle combination could not be returned to the general coal consuming public. It could not influence other mines to lower prices because its own output at the maximum would be too limited.

But if all the mines of the country were put together in a few great groups under private ownership and operation but under the sanction and control of the Government, the rich mines in every zone carrying the poor mines, there would be a uniformity of cost for all coal that came out of each district and could be a uniformity of selling prices for all coal bought within that district, the railroad hauling cost alone determining the selling price differentials of such coal in the various markets supplied from that district.

This is the only way that the coal resources of the country will ever be properly conserved for the later generations; that steady employment can be given to coal miners at adequate wages and the public get a square deal.

French justice has decided to bar women from attendance on the trial of a woman accused of murdering her husband and packing his body in a trunk. The recent scandal of the conduct of certain women who behaved as if court proceedings were theatrical entertainments passed throughout France a most painful impression, to which this new order owes its issuance.

New Wireless Laws.

Most American Coastwise Freighters Do Not Carry Wireless Operators. To THE NEW YORK HERALD: If you will read our own radio communication laws you will find that possibly as many as half a dozen of our freighters are required to carry wireless, although many of them do so for convenience.

I believe I am safe in saying that most American freight vessels running from New York to ports in the Gulf, Cuba and West Indies do not at the present time carry wireless operators, even though they have wireless sets installed on board.

Only those vessels carrying more than fifty persons are required to have wireless. A clause to that effect will be found in both the international agreement and the United States radio regulations.

This condition should be improved—but let us start at home. S. O. S. New York, June 5.

Gus Williams an Artist.

His Suicide Followed a Rebuff When He Applied for Work. To THE NEW YORK HERALD: Besides the pins and needles song Gus Williams also sang "Silver Threads Among the Gold" in his lovable and pathetic style for years; moist eyes were always ready to follow it. Sometimes when singing it he would make a wry face and say "But, oh, how different if we should find one of those hairs in our soup."

Another sure sign of his woe was "Tasted to death mill all the life long day," done in his peculiar talking style. He brought laughter and tears to variety audiences for more than half a century. Yes, your correspondent is correct; a Broadway agency booking office where he applied for an engagement reported that it had never heard of him. He lived in Vernon place, Yonkers. He shot himself in the Yonkers station three days after applying for work and receiving this rebuff. He was then 74.

Gus Williams left a note, I think, addressed to the Elks lodge of Yonkers, the contents of which were not divulged, I presume by request. He was an ardent Elk and a thirty-second degree Mason in good standing.

Colgate University's Boast.

Its Class of '88 Scores High Among "Who's Who" Notables. To THE NEW YORK HERALD: "Yale '88" writes you that one of every nine graduates of his class appears in volume XI of "Who's Who in America" and wants to know what other college class can equal that record.

For his information and to bring down his conceit I will inform him that one out of every nine members of the Colgate class of '88 has the record of his achievements in that biographical dictionary of notable men and women of the United States. COLGATE '88. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 5.

2,500 Meet in Music Conferences Daily Calendar

Chamber of Commerce and State Federation Open Their Annual Conventions Here. Two large organizations interested in music opened conferences in this city yesterday with a total of 2,500 delegates in attendance. The larger gathering was that of 2,000 members of organizations affiliated with the Music Teachers' Association of America, who met at the Hotel Commodore for their seventh annual convention, which is to continue through the week.

With the avowed purpose of bringing about the establishment of a national bureau of music and art, to be under the direction of a member of the President's Cabinet, the New York State Federation of Music opened its second annual conference in the Hotel Pennsylvania. The conference will last three days. The first session was an executive session, presided over by Mrs. Thomas Grant Springer of this city.

About 500 delegates are attending the conference. Albany is represented by the Monday Musical Club, whose delegate is Mrs. Jane Newell Bunker Brewster, by the Cecilia Society, Mrs. Stephen Ryder delegate; Ellenville, by the Musical Club, Mrs. Henry Horton delegate; Jamaica, by the Musical Society, Mrs. John C. Murphy delegate; Rochester, by the Tuesday Musical Club, Mrs. Elsie Morgan delegate.

Three Clubs Represent City. New York city is represented by three clubs—the Welsh Glee Club, Owen P. Thomas delegate; the New York Chamber of Music, Mrs. Caroline Beebe delegate; and the New York Musical Association, Mrs. Charles G. Smith delegate. West delegates, Syracuse is represented by the Morning Musical Club, H. L. Vibbard, delegate; Troy, by the Music Study Club, Mrs. George Avery, delegate; and Watertown, by the Morning Musical Society, Miss Elizabeth Allen and Mrs. Seymour Knowlton delegates, and the Junior Music Club, Elmer Hawkins and Katherine Seymour delegates.

At this year's conference special attention is being paid to junior music clubs, whose members are the young musicians, and to music written especially for children.

There was a second session in the afternoon and a dance in the evening in honor of the Columbia Glee Club. The opening session of the music industries convention was devoted principally to executive meetings of the various boards of directors of the affiliated divisions.

The organizations, which compose the Chamber of Commerce are the National Piano Manufacturers Association, the National Association of Music Retailers, the Committee of Phonograph Manufacturers, Organ Builders Association, National Association of Music Retailers, National Association of Music Retailers, National Association of Music Retailers, National Association of Music Retailers.

and as a speaker was earnest and forceful. Early in 1758 he came to America as an officer under General James Wolfe and took part in the siege of Louisbourg. In 1759 General Wolfe was placed in command of a British military and naval expedition, having for its object the expulsion of the French from Canada. Barre accompanied this expedition as Adjutant-General. In September, 1759, the battle of Abraham's Heights was fought, resulting in the capture of Quebec. Wolfe was mortally wounded, dying shortly thereafter, while Barre, who was in his hands, died in 1759.

When the clouds gather in Oklahoma. Ponca City correspondence Oklahoma. Stone and cement contractors report a rash of orders to build cyclone cellars since the recent windstorms that swept the north and central portions of the State. In recent years but few such places of refuge in form of storm have been provided, and those built in the early days have been allowed to become dilapidated. The recent storm was the first in a number of years to create general alarm and bring the "frail folk" back into favor.

THE WEATHER.

For Eastern New York—Cloudy to-day; to-morrow fair; mild temperatures; gentle to moderate southerly winds.

For New Jersey—Partly cloudy to-day and to-morrow; mild temperatures; gentle to moderate southerly winds.

For Northern New England—Cloudy to-day; to-morrow fair; mild temperatures; moderate south and southwest winds.

For Southern New England—Cloudy to-day; to-morrow fair; mild temperatures; gentle to moderate southerly winds.

For Western New York—Generally fair and continued warm to-day and to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Air pressure was high over the western Atlantic Ocean and westward to the Mississippi Valley, and low along the northern border and in far Western districts. There have been showers within the last twenty-four hours in the Atlantic States east of the Mississippi River, and upper Ohio Valley, the Gulf States and the extreme northern Rocky Mountain region. The outlook is for continued mild temperatures and generally fair weather, with considerable cloudiness, to-morrow and Wednesday. The States east of the Mississippi River, local showers are probable, however, along the south Atlantic coast.

Observations at United States Weather Bureau stations, taken at 8 P. M. yesterday, seventy-fifth meridian time.

Barometer 8 A. M. 8 P. M. Humidity 70 70 Wind-direction E. S. Wind-force 8 8 Weather Pt. Cl. Cloudy Precipitation None 0.0

LOCAL WEATHER RECORDS. Barometer 8 A. M. 8 P. M. Humidity 70 70 Wind-direction E. S. Wind-force 8 8 Weather Pt. Cl. Cloudy Precipitation None 0.0